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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

ALL HANDS TO CHEER THE SHIP!

BY ELEAN.

As the Burnside Expedition passed the James-
on—lying in the Roads—all hands were called
to cheer, as each ship came within hail.
All hands to cheer the ship—
She is coming o'er the water
Like a sea-bird o'er the foam;
She is sweeping past the headlands
Like an eagle to her home.
And the hull, the masts, the cordage,
Are they trembling in life,
As shears in the energy,
Or as partners in the strife?
All hands to cheer the ship—
She has passed into the darkness,
There's another just in sight,
Another, yet another one,
They are lifting into light,
They are pressing into darkness,
With their noble forms and true,
But are lost in Southern darkness,
But the stars are shining through.
All hands to cheer the ship—
There is shouting from the bulwark,
There is cheering from the mast,
There is blessing in the heart depths,
Till the last of all has passed.
And the air is filled with motion,
And the ocean's drone is lost,
While the music of the banner
O'er each silvery wake has crossed.
All hands to cheer the ship—
'Tis not only on the water,
'Tis not only for the fleet;
Cheer the ship that breathes the tempest
Where opposing currents meet.
Cheer the ship that carries with her
All a nation's hope and fate,
With her flag nailed to the mast-head,
With a nation's life for freight.
All hands to cheer the ship—
From the ships that ride securely
At Law's certain anchorage,
Who have met for ages, driftless,
Billow's shock and tempest's rage.
Cheer the ship that rushes onward,
Seeking freedom's port to gain,
There an anchor, where safely
She may brave the hurricane.
All hands to cheer the ship—
'Tis the shout of elder nations;
'Onward! and the work begun.'
'Tis the word of holy martyrs;
'God and Freedom lead you on.'
'Tis the hymning of the angels;
'Make the bondman's cause your own,
And the music of your banner
Shall be incense for the Throne.'

Selected Tale.

1766. THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

Dick sprang and had the table out in a
trice with an abundant clatter, and put up
the leaves with quite an air. His mother
with the silent and gliding motion charac-
teristic of her, quietly took out table cloth
and spread it, and to put on the plates and
knives, while Aunt Hitty bustled about the
tea.
'I'll be glad when the war's over for
one reason,' said she, 'I'm pretty much
tired of drinking sage tea, for one, I know.'
'Well, Aunt Hitty, how you scolded
that dear last week, that brought along
that real tea.'
'To be sure I did. Suppose I'd be tak-
ing any of his old tea, bought of the Brit-
ish? Fling every teacup in his face first!'
'Well, mother,' said Dick, 'I never ex-
actly understood what it was about the
tea, and why the Boston folks threw it all
onboard.'
'Because there was an unlawful tax laid
upon it that the government had no right
to lay. It wasn't much in itself, but it
was a part of a whole system of oppressive
measures, designed to take away our rights
and make us slaves of a foreign power.'
'Slaves!' said Dick, straightening him-
self proudly. 'Father a slave!'
'But they would not be slaves! They
saw clearly, where it would end, and they
would not begin to submit to it in ever so
little,' said the mother.
'I wouldn't if I was they,' said Dick.
'Beside,' said his mother, drawing him
towards her, 'It wasn't for themselves
alone they did it. This is a great country,
and it will be greater and greater; and it
is very important that it should have free
and equal laws, because it will by and by
be so great. This country, if it is a free
and equal one, will be a light of the world
—a city set on a hill, that cannot be hid;
and all the oppressed and distressed from
other countries shall come here to enjoy
equal rights and freedom. This, dear boy,
is why your father and uncles have gone
to fight, and why they do stay and fight,
though God knows what they suffer, and—'
the large blue eyes of the mother were full
of tears; yet a strong beam of pride and
exultation shone through those tears.
'Well, well, Roxey, you can always talk,
everybody knows,' said Aunt Hitty, who
had been the least attentive listener of
this little patriotic harangue, 'but you see
the tea is getting cold, and yonder I see
the sleigh is at the door, and John's come;
so let's set up our chairs for supper.'
The chairs were soon set up, when John,
the eldest son, a lad of fifteen entered with
a letter. There was one general exclamation,
and stretching out of hands towards it.
John threw it into his mother's lap;
the tea table was forgotten, and the tea
kettle sang unnoticed by the fire, as all
hands crowded about mother's chair to
hear the news. It was from Capt. Ward,
then in the American army at Valley
Forge. Mrs. Ward ran it over hastily,
and then read it aloud. A few words we
may extract—
'There is still,' it said, 'very much suf-
fering. I have given away every pair of
stockings you sent me, reserving to my-
self only one; for I will not be one whit
better off than the poorest soldier who
fights for his country. Poor fellows! it
makes my heart ache sometimes to go
round among them, and see them with
worn clothes, and torn shoes, and often
bleeding feet, yet cheerful and hopeful,
and every one willing to do his very best.
Often the spirit of discouragement comes
over them, particularly at night, when,
weary, cold, and hungry, they turn into
their comfortless beds, on the snowy
ground. Then sometimes there is a throb
of home, and warm fire, and some speak
of giving up; but next morning out comes
Washington's general orders—little short
note, but it's wonderful the good it does;
and then they all resolve to hold on, come
what may. There are commissioners going
all through the country to pick up sup-
plies. If they do come to you I need not
tell you what to do. I know all that will
be in your hearts.'
'There, children, see what your father
suffers,' said the mother, 'and what it costs
these poor soldiers to gain our liberty.'
'Ephraim Scranton told me that the
commissioners had come as far as Three
Mile Tavern, and that he rather 'spected
they'd be along here to-night,' said John,
as he was helping the baked beans to the
silent company at the tea-table.
'No-night?—do tell, now!' said Aunt
Hitty. 'Then, it's time we were awake
and stirring. Let's see what can be got.'
'I'll send my new overcoat for one,' said
one. 'That old one isn't cut up yet, is it,
Aunt Hitty?'
'No,' said Aunt Hitty, 'I was laying it
out to cut over next Wednesday, when
Desire Smith could be here to do the tail-
oring.'
'There's the south room,' said Aunt
Hitty, musing; 'that bed has the two old
Ward blankets on it, and the great blue
quilt, and two comforters. Then mother's
and my room, two pair—four comforters,
two quilts, the best chamber has got—'

Useful Hints.

MOTHERS and nurses should endeavor to ac-
custom infants, from the time of their birth, to
sleep in the night, preferably to the day, and for
this purpose they ought to remove all external
impressions which may disturb their rest, such as
noise, light, &c., but especially not to obey every
call for taking them up, and giving food at all
improper times.
After the second year of their age, they will
not inactively require to sleep in the forenoon,
though, after dinner, it may be continued to the
third and fourth year of life, if the child shows a
particular inclination to repose; because, till
that age, the full half of its time may safely be
allotted to sleep.
From that period, however, it ought to be
shortened for the space of one hour with every
succeeding year; so that a child of seven years
old may sleep about eight, and not exceeding
nine hours; this proportion may be continued to
the age of adolescence, and even manhood.
To awaken children from their sleep with a
noise, or in an impetuous manner, is extremely
injurious and hurtful: nor is it proper to carry
them from a dark room immediately into a glar-
ing light, or against a dazzling wall; for the sud-
den impression of light debilitates the organ of
vision, and lays the foundation of weak eyes,
from early infancy.
NEAT MODE OF SOLDERING.—Cut out a piece
of tin foil the size of the surface to be soldered.
Then dip a feather in a solution of sal ammoniac,
and wet over the surfaces of the metal, then place
them in their proper position with the tin foil be-
tween. Put it so arranged on a piece of iron hot
enough to melt the foil. When cold they will be
found firmly soldered together.
CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Make a strong lather
with curd soap and warm water, in which steep
a small piece of new flannel. Place the glove on
a flat, clean, and unyielding surface—such as the
bottom of a dish, and having thoroughly soaped
the flannel (when squeezed from the lather) rub the
kid till all dirt be removed, cleaning and re-
moval the flannel from time to time. Care must
be taken to omit no part of the glove, by turning
the fingers, &c. The gloves must be dried in the
sun, or before a moderate fire, and will present
the appearance of old parchment. When quite
dry, they must be gradually 'pulled out,' and
will look new.
CORN CARROTS and turnips may be added to
soup, if they have not been mixed with gravies;
or, warmed up separately, and put into molds
in layers, to be turned out when wanted. It
forms a pretty dish for an entree.
BARRY GLAZE, or portable soup, is simply the
essence of beef condensed by evaporation. It may
be put into pots, like potted meats, or into skins,
as marmalade, and will keep for many months.
If further dried in cakes or lozenges, by being laid
out on pans or dishes, and frequently turned, it will
keep for years, and supply soup at any moment.

'Oh, Aunt Hitty, send all that's in the
best chamber. If any company comes,
we can make it up off our beds,' said John.
'I can send a blanket or two off from my
bed, I know; can't but just turn over in
it, so many clothes on now.'
'Aunt Hitty, take a blanket off from our
bed,' said Grace and Dick at once.
'Well, well, we'll see, said Aunt Hitty
bustling up.
Up rose grandmamma, with great ear-
nestness, now, and going to the next room,
and opening a large cedar wood chest, re-
turned, bearing in her arms two large snow
white blankets, which she deposited flat on
the table, just as Aunt Hitty was whisk-
ing off the table cloth.
'Mortal, mother, what are you going to
do?' said Aunt Hitty.
'There,' she said, 'I spun those, every
thread of 'em, when my name was Mary
Evans. Those were my wedding blan-
kets, made of real nice wool, and worked
with roses in all the corners. I've got
them to give' and the old lady stroked
and smoothed the blankets, and patted
them down with great pride and tenderness.
It was evident that she was giving
something that lay very near her heart;
but she never faltered.
'La, mother, there's no need of that,'
said Aunt Hitty. 'Use them on your
bed, and send the blankets off from that;
they are just as good for soldiers.'
'No I shan't!' said the old lady, wax-
ing warm, 'it isn't a bit too good for 'em.
I'll send the best I've got before they
shall suffer. Send 'em the best!' and the
old lady gestured oratorically.
They were interrupted by a rap at the
door, and two men entered, and announced
themselves as commissioners by Congress
to search out supplies for the army. Now
the plot thickens. Aunt Hitty flew in
every direction, through entry, passage,
meal room, down cellar, up chamber, her
cap border on end with patriotic zeal, and
followed by John, Dick and Grace; who
eagerly bore to the kitchen the supplies she
turned out, while Mrs. Ward busied her-
self in quietly sorting and arranging, in
the best possible travelling order, the var-
ious contributions that were precipitately
launched on the kitchen floor.
Aunt Hitty appeared in the kitchen with
an armful of stockings, which, kneeling on
the floor, she began counting and laying
out.
'There,' she said, laying down a large
bundle on some blankets, 'that leaves just
two pair apiece all round.'
'La!' said John, 'what's the use of sav-
ing two pair for me? I can do with one
pair as well as father.'
'Sure enough,' said his mother, 'besides
I can knit you another pair in a day.'
'And I can do with one pair,' said
Dick.
'Yours will be too small, young master,
I guess,' said one of the commissioners.
'No,' said Dick, 'I have got a pretty
good foot of my own, and Aunt Hitty will
always knit my stockings an inch too long,
'cause she says I grow so. See here—'
'these will do,' and the boy shook his head
triumphantly.
'And mine, too,' said Grace, nothing
doubting, having been busy all the time in
pulling off her little stockings.
'Here,' she said to the man who was
packing the things into a wide-mouthed
sack; 'here's mine,' and her large blue
eyes looked earnestly through her tears.
Aunt Hitty flew at her. 'Good land!
the child's crazy. Don't think the men
could wear your stockings—take 'em away!'
Grace looked around with an air of utter
desolation and began to cry. 'I wanted
to give them something,' said she. 'I'd
rather go barefooted on the snow all day
than not send them anything.'
'Give me thy stockings my child,' said
the old soldier. There, I'll take 'em, and
tell them what the little girl said that sent
them. And it will do them as much good
as if they could wear them. They have
got little girls at home, too.' Grace fell on
her mother's bosom completely happy, and
Aunt Hitty only muttered:
'Everybody does spoil that child; and
no wonder, neither.'
Soon the old sleigh drove off from the
brown house, tightly packed and heavily
loaded. And Grace and Dick were creep-
ing up to their little beds.
'There's been something put on the altar
of liberty to night, hasn't there Dick?'
'Yes, indeed,' said Dick, and looking up
to his mother, he said, 'but, mother, what
did you give?'
'I?' said the mother, musingly.
'Yes, you, mother, what did you give to
the country?'
'All that I have, dears,' she said, lay-
ing her hands gently on their heads—'my
husband and my children.'

The Female Seers—The Washington
Female Prisoners.—When we visited the
establishment referred to, we were admit-
ted to the parlor of the house, formerly oc-
cupied by Mrs. Greenhow, fronting on 16th
street. Passing through the door on the
left, and we stood in the apartment alluded
to. There were others who stood here
before us—as we have no doubt of that—
men and women of intelligence and refine-
ment. There was a bright fire glowing
on the hearth, and a *tete a tete* was drawn
up in front. The two parlors were divid-
ed by a red gauze, and in the back room
stood a handsome rosewood piano, with
pearl keys, upon which the prisoner of the
house, Mrs. G., and her friends had often
performed. The walls of the room were
hung with portraits of friends and others—
some on earth and some in heaven—one of
them representing a former daughter of
Mrs. Greenhow, Gertrude, a girl of seven-
teen or eighteen summers, with auburn
hair and light blue eyes, who died some
time since. In the picture a smile of beau-
tiful plays round the lips, and the eyes are
lighted with a strange fancy—such as is
often seen in the eyes of a girl just bud-
ding into womanhood. On the east wall
hangs the picture of Mrs. Fanny Moore,
whose husband is now in the army, while
the walls of the back room are adorned
with different pictures of the men and wo-
men of our time. Just now, as we are
examining pictures, there is a noise heard
overhead—hardly a noise, for it is the
voice of a child, soft and musical. 'That
is Rose Greenhow, the daughter of Mrs.
Greenhow, playing with the guard,' says
the lieutenant, who has noticed our dis-
tractment. 'It is a strange sound here;
you don't often hear it, for it is generally
very quiet.' And the handsome face of
the lieutenant is relaxed into a shade of
sadness. There are many prisoners above
there—no doubt of that—and may be the
tones of this young child have dropped like
the rains of Spring upon the leaves of the
drooping flowers! A moment more, and
all is quiet, and save the stepping of the
guard above, there is nothing heard.
The Sixteenth street jail has been an
object of considerable interest, for months
past, to citizens as well as visitors. Be-
fore the windows of the upper stories were
'blinded,' the prisoners often appeared at
these points, and were viewed by pedes-
trians on the other side of the way; but
since the 'cake affair' of New Year's Day,
the prisoners have been forbidden to ap-
pear at the windows, and the excitement,
instead of having been allayed, has been
still further increased.
The first person incarcerated at the pris-
on was Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, as she
signs herself. She was arrested on the
11th of August of last year, and has been
confined in the prison ever since. Her
husband was formerly employed in the
State Department in Washington. She is a
woman of letters, and was born in the
South, although brought up in Washing-
ton. She is confined in her own house, in
one of the upper stories, and has the at-
tendance of a servant, besides the com-
pany of her own daughter, an interesting girl
of some twelve years. Besides these con-
fined here were Mrs. Phillips, her sister,
Mrs. Levy, and her two daughters, Misses
Fannie and Lena. Mrs. Phillips is a Jew-
ess, and her husband married her at Sa-
vannah, Ga. Mrs. Levy was a widow,
and her husband, who was formerly in the
army, died. Her two daughters are finely
educated. Those latter were, after being
confined six weeks, sent to Fortress Mon-
roe.
Next in turn comes Mrs. Betty A. Has-
sler, who was born and reared in Wash-
ington. She possessed the least education
of any woman ever confined in the prison.
Her husband is a Southern man. She is
fascinating in appearance, but has not
much decision of character. She was re-
leased on parole by order of the Secretary
of War.
Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the assas-
sin of Ellsworth, has also been confined at
this point. She came here with nothing
but a flannel gown on, and wearing shoes.
She was incarcerated but two days and
nights. She has now gone South, to Rich-
mond, where she has been endeavoring,
with but little success, to obtain funds for
the support of her family. It is rumored
that she is not able to collect enough funds
to support her from day to day.
Miss Lily Mackie, a daughter of Mr.
Mackie, a clerk in one of the departments,
and belonging to one of the most respecta-
ble families of Washington, was also con-
fined here for two months.
Mrs. M. A. Onderdonk who sometimes
represents herself to be a widow, and some-
times a wife, was arrested in Chicago some
months since, and after being confined
here six weeks, was released on parole.
Forty dollars were given her to pay her
expenses back to Chicago, but instead of
going there she went to New York. She
was last heard of at St. Louis.
An English lady, Mrs. Elena Lowe, who
was arrested at Boston, and whose son was
with her, having come with a commission
in the rebel army, has also been confined
at this institution. The son was after-
wards sent to Fort Warren, and she re-
turned to England.

Besides the foregoing, there were some
eight or ten persons arrested at Alexan-
dria and in this city, whose names are not
remembered, and who, after being confined
at this prison, were shortly after liberated
on taking the oath of allegiance.
Miss Ellie M. Poole, alias Stewart, was
arrested and brought to the prison on the
11th of August, 1861. She came from
Wheeling, where, after having been con-
fined some time in prison there, she made
her escape by tying the sheets together
and letting herself down from the prison
window. She has been in communication
with the rebel leaders in Kentucky, advis-
ing them to make certain changes in their
plan of operations. When arrested the
second time, within ten miles of the en-
emy's lines in Kentucky, \$7,500 of unex-
pended money, furnished by the rebels, was
found upon her person. She has been a
correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer
and the Baltimore Exchange. Miss Poole
is yet in confinement at the 16th St. jail.
Among the number yet confined here is
Mrs. Baxley, formerly a resident of Balti-
more. She was arrested on the 23d of
December. She had just come from Rich-
mond, and had been in conversation with
Jeff. Davis, from whom she had obtained
a commission in the rebel army for her
lover, Dr. Brown. She is, as she rep-
resents herself, a very 'explosive' woman,
and it was from this fact that her arrest
took place on board of the boat, while ap-
proaching Baltimore from Richmond. This
woman has refused to sleep under a blanket
marked 'U. S.' ever since her confinement
here.—*Wash. Corr. of Phil. Press, 15th.*
Best Horse Feed.—A correspondent at
Berlin Falls, N. H., asks—'What is the
best feed for a horse during the winter sea-
son—a horse that is used once or twice a
week to travel ten or fifteen miles?' Pro-
bably the best feed for the locality named,
taking economy and convenience into ac-
count, will be hay and oats, though it is
possible that Indian corn and oats ground
together in equal parts, mixed with cut hay
and moistened, may be cheaper. Probably
four quarts of oats a day with good hay,
will enable the animal to do the work re-
quired. If the meal is used, three quarts
will answer. Four quarts of carrots or
potatoes, once or twice a week, will pro-
mote the animal's health.
If horses are fed with a large quantity
of oats daily, they do not thoroughly di-
gest them. This may be known from the
fact that oats germinate to a great extent
in the manure of horses so fed. Many of
the oats are unimpaired by mastication, and
in passing through the body are just warm-
ed and moistened enough to promote their
germination. In such cases it would un-
doubtedly effect a considerable saving to
grind or bruise the oats. This has been
well illustrated by the London Omnibus
Company, which uses 6000 horses. Of
this number 3000 had for their feed bruised
oats and cut hay and straw; and the
other 3000 got whole oats and hay. The
allowance accorded to the first was, bruised
oats, 16 lbs; cut hay, 7 1/2 lbs; cut straw
2 1/2 lbs. The allowance accorded to the
second, unbruised oats, 19 lbs; uncut
hay, 13 lbs. The bruised oats, cut hay,
and cut straw amounted to 26 lbs; and
the unbruised oats, &c., to 32 lbs. The
horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay
and straw, and consumed 26 lbs. per day,
could do the same work as well, and was
kept in as good condition as the horse
which received 32 lbs. per day. Here was
a saving of 6 lbs per day on the feeding of
each horse receiving bruised oats, cut hay,
and cut straw. The advantage of bruised
oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and
uncut hay, is estimated at 24d. per day
on each horse, amounting to upwards of
£600 per day for the company's 6000 horses.

The Lower Class.—Who are they?—
The toiling millions, the laboring men and
women, the farmer, mechanic, the artist,
the inventor, the producer? Far from it.
These are nature's nobility—God's
favorites—the salt of the earth. No mat-
ter whether they are high or low in station,
rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble
in position, they are the 'upper circle' in
the order of nature, whatever the fanciful
distinction of fashionable society. It is
not low, it is the highest duty, privilege,
pleasure, for the great men and the whole-
souled women to earn what they possess,
to work their way through life, to be arch-
itects of their own fortune. Some may re-
mark the classes we have alluded to as
only relatively low, and in fact, the middle
classes. We insist they are absolutely the
very highest. Is there a class of being on
earth who may properly be denominated
low? If so, it is composed of those who
continue without producing, who dissipate
the earnings of their fathers or relatives,
without laboring or doing anything them-
selves.
There is an affected humanity more in-
sufferable than downright pride, as hypoc-
risy is more abominable than libertinism.
Take care of your virtues be genuine
and unapologetic.
The idle man is the devil's hireling, whose
livery is rags, whose diet and wages are
famine and disgrace.

United States Laws.
Newport in the Hands of the British.
A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.
1778.
May 4. Last night a number of men
deserted to this island. They report that
the Provincials are preparing to attack the
Island. Arrived the Wood Fleet from
Staten Island.
6. Last night a soldier belonging to
the 54th regiment at Portsmouth attempt-
ed to desert, he was pursued by a Sergeant
and a party of men. The soldier discharg-
ed his piece and killed the Sergeant on the
spot. He took to the water, when he was
killed by the party. A small Fleet of
Victualers arrived from New York.
7. Reported that the stock on the is-
land are ordered to be brought within the
lines.
8. Last night 3 negroes and a white de-
serted to this island from the main.
9. The ships that went after stock re-
turned and reported that they have brought
from Elizabeth Island 1500 sheep and
cattle, and landed them on the east side of
this island; it is likewise said they burnt
the Barracks on the island. Arrived a
Flag from New York, reported that a
French war was declared.
9. Six prisoners were brought to town
from Portsmouth taken on board a vessel
that attempted to get out of the Secomet
passage, and were committed to the Prov-
ost.
16. A Flag came from Providence.—
She has brought prisoners to exchange for
those on board the prison ships, likewise
some of Burgoyne's officers and women.
19. Four small sloops returned from the
Elizabeth Islands with sheep. Arrived a
small fleet from Boston that carried pro-
visions for Burgoyne's army. They in-
form that the Warren with a French Frigate
are ready to sail. Sailed immediately
the Lark and Maidstone Frigates in quest
of them.
20. A Flag sailed for Providence with
prisoners. Mr. Thomas Peckham was
taken out of the Provost and sent in her.
24. Reported this evening that the Pro-
vincials are about to attack the island with
2000 men. The 22d regiment command-
ed by Col. Campbell, two companies of
Infantry and Grenadiers commanded by
Col. Gunning and about 70 Hessians chas-
eurs embarked at the Long Wharf and
proceeded up the river; the 43d regiment
marched out to the lines. The town ap-
pears in great confusion.
25. At 2 o'clock this morning, the troops
came down the river and landed at the
Long Wharf. They report that at 3
o'clock this morning they landed some
miles below the town of Warren, marched
up undiscovered, set fire and plundered the
town without opposition; took a number
of the inhabitants prisoners; proceeded
thence to Bristol, set fire to the town and
then embarked after burning 120 flatboats,
took the galley Spitfire, with men asleep,
and burned a number of other vessels.—
This afternoon the prisoners were marched
to town from Portsmouth under a strong
guard of Hessians and committed to the
Provost. Among the prisoners were the
Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Warren, Major
Martindale, Mr. Edward Church, and a
number of young men belonging to this
town.
26. The prisoners were all sent on board
the Prison ships. This expedition has
caused universal joy among the Tories.—
This evening the town was alarmed by the
cry of fire, which proved to be the house
of Mrs. Peleg Anthony, the inhabitants
went to the assistance; the general cry
amongst the officers and soldiers was that
the inhabitants set the house on fire as a
signal. The inhabitants, without respect
of persons, were greatly abused, knocked
down, and beat. Wearing apparel of all
sorts, necklaces, rings, and paper money,
taken as plunder at Bristol and Warren,
were offered for sale by the soldiers.
29. Sergeant Morgus takes charge this
day.
31. Last night a detachment of the
54th regiment at Portsmouth, with seamen
and marines, landed at Fall River and
burned 2 mills and some houses, but be-
ing warmly opposed, were obliged to re-
embark and return to this island with loss
of 2 men and 8 wounded. 3 men on board
the Apollo's barge were killed and wound-
ed.
June 1. Arrived the Mernaid, Maid-
stone and Lark Frigates from a cruise,
they brought only two prizes. Arrived a
Letter of Marque ship from Liverpool.—
She has been taken and retaken twice on
her passage. She informs that a French
war was actually declared. She brings
commissions for Privateers. This after-
noon the 54th regiment marched to town
being relieved by the Beno regiment.
3. Sailed this morning a fleet for New
York.
4. Being the King's birth-day, a royal
salute was fired from the men-of-war and
Transports.

The Great Indian Remedy.

FOR FEMALES.
DR. MATTHEW'S INDIAN EMULGOLINE.
This celebrated medicine of European origin, which has been used for many years, is now being sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

OVER-DOSE BOYLES.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

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A Word of Caution.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.
DR. JAMES H. HARRIS.
Aromatic Invigorating Spirit.
This medicine has been used by the public for years, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

Agricultural Settlement.
TO ALL WANTING FARMS.
A Rare Opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles Southeast of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
Prepared by CHEESEMAN, M. D., NEW YORK CITY.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

NOTICE.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
A NEW DISCOVERY.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

Dr. J. G. GONNELL'S Pin Worm Syrup.
This medicine is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the female sex. It is sold in New York City, and is the only one of its kind.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, New York, Jan. 8, 1882.
MARY ANN CALDER, presents to this court an instrument in writing dated 7th December, 1881, purporting to be the last will and testament of

Court of Probate, New York, Jan. 8, 1882.
A MANXIA DE CORNELIUS, represents in writing to this court, that she is the next of kin and heir at law of

A MEETING of the City Council of the city of New York, held January 13, 1882, the following Ordinance was passed: An Ordinance to prohibit depositing, or causing to be thrown or deposited in any street, highway or public place in said city, any coal, dirt, ash, sand, cinders, shavings, hair, manure, oyster, clam or lobster shells, or any animal or vegetable matter, stone, brick or substance what-

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COTTRELL & BRYER,

FURNITURE.
Manufacturers and Furnishers of
GOLDEN
with the most extensive appendages.
All orders promptly attended to.
Thames street. New York, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
ADVANTAGE GENERAL OFFICE.
PROVIDENCE, December 28th, 1881.

GOVERNOR.—The State of Rhode Island is hereby authorized to organize one Regiment of Infantry for its own defense and as a depot for recruiting her Regiments now in the service of the United States.

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GROCERIES.

H. H. YOUNG'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY.
BRICK BLOCK,
PARADE CORNER
AND
Thames St.

RETAIL PRICES
CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Prime N. O. molasses 40c per gallon,
Light Havana sugar 8 cents,
Crushed sugar 9 cents,
Oolong tea 20 cents, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 15.60, 15.70, 15.80, 15.90, 16.00, 16.10, 16.20, 16.30, 16.40, 16.50, 16.60, 16.70, 16.80, 16.90, 17.00, 17.10, 17.20, 17.30, 17.40, 17.50, 17.60, 17.70, 17.80, 17.90, 18.00, 18.10, 18.20, 18.30, 18.40, 18.50, 18.60, 18.70, 18.80, 18.90, 19.00, 19.10, 19.20, 19.30, 19.40, 19.50, 19.60, 19.70, 19.80, 19.90, 20.00, 20.10, 20.20, 20.30, 20.40, 20.50, 20.60, 20.70, 20.80, 20.90, 21.00, 21.10, 21.20, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 21.60, 21.70, 21.80, 21.90, 22.00, 22.10, 22.20, 22.30, 22.40, 22.50, 22.60, 22.70, 22.80, 22.90, 23.00, 23.10, 23.20, 23.30, 23.40, 23.50, 23.60, 23.70, 23.80, 23.90, 24.00, 24.10, 24.20, 24.30, 24.40, 24.50, 24.60, 24.70, 24.80, 24.90, 25.00, 25.10, 25.20, 25.30, 25.40, 25.50, 25.60, 25.70, 25.80, 25.90, 26.00, 26.10, 26.20, 26.30, 26.40, 26.50, 26.60, 26.70, 26.80, 26.90, 27.00, 27.10, 27.20, 27.30, 27.40, 27.50, 27.60, 27.70, 27.80, 27.90, 28.00, 28.10, 28.20, 28.30, 28.40, 28.50, 28.60, 28.70, 28.80, 28.90, 29.00, 29.10, 29.20, 29.30, 29.40, 29.50, 29.60, 29.70, 29.80, 29.90, 30.00, 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101.40, 101.50, 101.60, 101.70, 101.80, 101.90, 102.00, 102.10, 102.20, 102.30, 102.40, 102.50, 102.60, 102.70, 102.80, 102.90, 103.00, 103.10, 103.20, 103.30, 103.40, 103.50, 103.60, 103.70, 103.80, 103.90, 104.00, 104.10, 104.20, 104.30, 104.40, 104.50, 104.60, 104.70, 104.80, 104.90, 105.00, 105.10, 105.20, 105.30, 105.40, 105.50, 105.60, 105.70, 105.80, 105.90, 106.00, 106.10, 106.20, 106.30, 106.40, 106.50, 106.60, 106.70, 106.80, 106.90, 107.00, 107.10, 107.20, 107.30, 107.40, 107.50, 107.60, 107.70, 107.80, 107.90, 108.00, 108.10, 108.20, 108.30, 108.40, 108.50, 108.60, 108.70, 108.80, 108.90, 109.00, 109.10, 109.20, 109.30, 109.40, 109.50, 109.60, 109.70, 109.80, 109.90, 110.00, 110.10, 110.20, 110.30, 110.40, 110.50, 110.60, 110.70, 110.80, 110.90, 111.00, 111.10, 111.20, 111.30, 111.40, 111.50, 111.60, 111.70, 111.80, 111.90, 112.00, 112.10, 112.20, 112.30, 112.40, 112.50, 112.60, 112.70, 112.80, 112.90, 113.00, 113.10, 113.20, 113.30, 113.40, 113.50, 113.60, 113.70, 113.80, 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